

THERMAL THERAPY DEVICE AND THERAPY SYSTEM USING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates to a heat therapy device and a heat therapy system using the same for applying acupressure and thermal treatment to aching parts of a patient's body using high-temperature heat and far-infrared rays emitted from the heat therapy device, thereby preventing and healing various diseases.

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More specially, the present invention relates to a heat therapy device configured in such a fashion that it is provided at the upper surface thereof with a plurality of upwardly-protruded acupressure knobs, to which superconductive and far-infrared emitting material is attached, respectively, and both side portions of the device are curved upwardly and are provided with handles, respectively.

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In addition, the present invention relates to a heat therapy system comprising: upper and lower bodies; control boxes positioned at adjacent portions of the upper and lower bodies and adapted to control them, respectively; upper control panels connected to the upper side of the respective control boxes, respectively; motors installed, respectively, at the lower portion of the respective upper and lower

20 bodies; respective pulleys installed opposite to the respective motors; upper and lower rails installed between the motors and pulleys; timing belts located between the upper and lower rails while being directly connected to the motors and pulleys; upper and lower mobile units seated on the upper and lower rails, respectively, while being coupled with the respective timing belts, each of the mobile units being formed

with a plurality of heat therapy devices; and additional heat therapy devices provided at right and left sides of the upper rails.

According to the present invention, by virtue of the superconductive and far-infrared emitting material attached to the respective acupressure knobs, it is possible to reduce a heat generating time of the acupressure knobs as well as to emit a large amount of far-infrared rays therefrom, thereby enhancing a healing effect of the heat therapy device and the heat therapy system using the same.

Description of the Related Art

Generally, the human body has a plurality of vital acupuncture points. These acupuncture points have been widely utilized and developed in folk remedies. Namely, where acupressure and massage treatments are applied on the acupuncture points, cells of that compressed region around the acupuncture points emit heat. At this time, waste matter is discharged therefrom, and consequently the acupuncture points are opened up, thereby achieving a state suitable for certain treatments.

Examples of well known physical therapy apparatuses using the above method generally include a heat therapy apparatus adapted to apply acupressure and thermal treatment to aching parts of the patient's body using a helium lamp, infrared lamp and so on, and a high-frequency therapy apparatus using a high-frequency lamp.

In order to use the above therapy apparatus, the patient, first, has to accurately position the apparatus on the acupuncture points around spinal joints, and

to move it to other acupuncture points around next spinal joints at regular time intervals.

Such a therapy method, however, has a problem that it is difficult for motor impairment patients to use the therapy apparatus because the patient has to position the therapy apparatus on the spinal joints by himself/herself, and also move it to the next spinal joints at regular time intervals by himself/herself.

In addition, it is difficult for most patients to accurately position the therapy apparatus on the acupuncture points around the spinal joints. Consequently, most patients cannot effectively use the therapy apparatus.

A heat therapy device of a heat therapy system, designed by recognizing the above problems, is disclosed in a utility model registration filed in the Korean Industrial Property Office as Serial No. 2000-0201798. The disclosed heat therapy system is provided with a plurality of acupressure heads, respectively, integrated with far-infrared emitting material. The heat therapy system has a body provided at its bottom surface with heating elements. The heating elements are arranged at equal distances, and, especially, are densely arranged in recessed portions under the respective acupressure members.

In addition, a utility model registration, filed in the Korean Industrial Property Office as Serial No. 2000-017080, discloses a heat therapy device of a heat therapy system constructed in such a fashion that the middle portion of the heat therapy device is indented at both side surfaces thereof, and handles are provided in the both indented side surfaces of the middle portion, respectively, thereby allowing the patient to easily hold the heat therapy device to aching parts of the his/her body while gripping the handles. This configuration of the heat therapy device enables

the healing of the entire body to some extent.

The conventional techniques as stated above, however, have problems that it is impossible to effectively apply the heat therapy device of the heat therapy system to the entire body without restriction, and to simultaneously apply
5 acupressure and thermal treatment to aching parts of the patient's body.

In short, the heat therapy system using the heat therapy device is a physical therapy apparatus for applying acupressure and thermal treatment around the spinal joints of the patient using high-temperature heat and far-infrared rays emitted from the heat therapy device, thereby preventing and healing various diseases. Namely,
10 the heat therapy device horizontally and vertically reciprocates, thereby applying acupressure and thermal treatment around the spinal joints of the patient.

Figs. 1 and 2 is a perspective view and a sectional view, illustrating a conventional heat therapy system. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a conventional heat therapy system of bed type, comprises a mattress-shaped body 1*, a motor 2*, a
15 chain 3*, a plurality of carriers 4*, a rail 5*, a plurality of moving plates 6* mounted on the respective carriers 4*, respectively, a curved rail 7*, and plural heat therapy devices 10* mounted on the respective moving plates 6*, respectively. In operation, as the chain 3* is driven by the motor 2*, the carriers 4* linearly reciprocate along the rail 5*. At the same time with the reciprocating movement of the carriers 4*, the
20 moving plates 6* vertically reciprocate along the curved rail 7*.

Considering the external appearance of the conventional heat therapy bed, the heat therapy bed comprises a main mattress 100*, onto which the patient's upper body is laid, and an auxiliary mattress 101*, onto which the patient's lower body is laid. By covering these mattresses with cloth and leather sheets after installing a

sponge having a certain thickness on the mattress, the heat therapy bed is completed. In use, when the patient operates the motor and heat therapy devices using a remote controller in a state wherein the patient lies on the heat therapy bed, the heat therapy devices horizontally and vertically reciprocate, thereby applying
5 acupressure and thermal treatment to the cervical vertebrae, thoracic vertebrae, lumbar vertebrae and so on of the patient.

The conventional heat therapy devices are adapted to vertically reciprocate along the spinal curvature of the patient, lying on the mattress, thereby applying acupressure to acupuncture points around the spine of the patient, and applying
10 thermal treatment to the acupuncture points using high-temperature heat and far-infrared rays emitted from the heat therapy devices.

As seen from the above description, in order to increase a healing effect, the conventional heat therapy bed has a relatively complex structure with a plurality of the carriers driven by the motor to horizontally reciprocate, and a plurality of the heat
15 therapy devices installed on the respective carriers, respectively, to apply acupressure and thermal treatment to aching parts of the patient. That is to say, in order to install a plurality of the heat therapy devices for increasing effects of acupressure and thermal treatment, the conventional heat therapy bed is installed with a plurality of the carriers. This deteriorates operability and productivity thereof,
20 as well as increasing its manufacturing cost.

In order to solve the above problems, a utility model registration, filed in the Korean Industrial Property Office as Serial No. 2000-0288224, discloses a device for vertically reciprocating heat therapy devices. The device is configured in such a fashion that a carrier, driven by a motor to horizontally reciprocate, is installed at its

both sides with brackets adapted to rotate by hinge shafts and link bars, and the both brackets are installed with a pair of heat therapy devices, respectively, thereby increasing effects of acupressure and thermal treatment to the acupuncture points. In addition, the device is constructed to ensure smooth operation of the carrier and heat therapy devices, thereby improving productivity and reducing a manufacturing cost.

The device for vertically operating the heat therapy devices, however, has problems that it cannot adjust the strength of acupressure and thermal treatment according to the different body shape and aching parts of the patient, and that the heat therapy devices coupled to the carrier provided in a lower mattress cannot move according to the motion of the patient's legs, thereby deteriorating a heat therapy effect. In addition, in the case of the device's failure, the patient has to disassemble the device to repair it.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, the present invention has been made in view of the above problems, and it is an object of the present invention to provide a heat therapy device for a heat therapy system, which is configured in such a fashion that it simultaneously applies acupressure and thermal treatment to aching parts of the patient's body and may be effectively used on any regions of the patient's body without restriction, thereby maximizing a healing effect of the system and allowing it to be widely used on the patient's entire body.

It is another object of the present invention to enable the patient to adjust

the strength of acupressure and thermal treatment according to the different body shape and aching parts of the patients, thereby preventing the deterioration of a thermal treatment effect thereof due to the different body shapes of the patients.

In accordance with the present invention, the above and other objects can
5 be accomplished by the provision of a heat therapy device comprising: a plurality of upwardly-protruded acupressure knobs at its upper surface, each of the acupressure knobs being attached with superconductive and far-infrared emitting material; an indented middle portion; both side portions curved upwardly at a constant angle to allow them to come into close contact with the patient's body, especially, the back or
10 abdomen of the patient; handles formed at respective upper ends of both side surfaces of the heat therapy device, respectively; a digital temperature display window installed at one side of an upper surface of the heat therapy device; upper and lower temperature adjustment buttons installed, respectively, at one side of the temperature display window; an ON/OFF button, of toggle type, provided between
15 the upper and lower temperature adjustment buttons; and an electric power line formed at one side surface of the heat therapy device under one of the handles of the heat therapy device.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the above and other objects can be accomplished by the provision of a heat therapy system, using
20 heat therapy devices, comprising: the heat therapy system comprising: upper and lower bodies; control boxes formed at adjacent portions of the upper and lower bodies and adapted to control respective components, respectively; control panels having a "⊏-shaped" plate shape and formed into a swing manner such that each control panel is connected at its one side to an upper side of the respective control

boxes through connectors, thereby facilitating after-service of the control boxes; motors formed at a center position of respective lower portions of the upper and lower bodies, respectively; pulleys formed at opposite sides of the motors, respectively; upper and lower rails installed between the motors and pulleys, respectively, the upper and lower rails being arranged in two rows to correspond to the spine of the body; timing belts positioned along a central axis between the upper and lower rails while being directly connected to the motors and pulleys, respectively, each timing belt being formed with bosses at its lower surface; upper and lower mobile units coupled with the timing belts, respectively, and seated on the upper and lower rails, the upper and lower mobile units being formed with a plurality of heat therapy devices; other two heat therapy devices formed on the upper body, the heat therapy devices being formed at left and right sides of the upper rails and adapted to apply acupressure and thermal treatment to both arms of the patient; and a portable heat therapy device installed to apply acupressure on the front part of the patient lying on his/her back on the heat therapy system for applying acupressure on the body using the heat therapy devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and other advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating a conventional heat therapy system;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view illustrating an installed state of the conventional

heat therapy system;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a heat therapy device in accordance with the present invention;

5 Figs. 4a and 4b are a plan view and side view, respectively, illustrating the heat therapy device according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a plan view illustrating a heat therapy system in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a side view illustrating the heat therapy system according to the present invention;

10 Fig. 7 is a side view illustrating upper rails in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view illustrating an upper mobile unit in accordance with the present invention;

15 Fig. 9 is an exploded view illustrating a tensile force adjustment device in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a plan view illustrating an installed state of the tensile force adjustment device according to the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a perspective view illustrating a lower mobile unit in accordance with the present invention;

20 Fig. 12 an exploded view illustrating the lower mobile unit of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a view illustrating the operation of the upper mobile unit according to the present invention; and

Fig. 14 is a plan view illustrating the operation of the lower mobile unit

according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a heat therapy device in accordance with the present invention. Figs. 4a and 4b are a plan view and side view, respectively, illustrating the heat therapy device according to the present invention. As shown in Figs. 3 to 4b, the heat therapy device, designated as a reference numeral 301, comprises a middle portion 302, handles 303 and 304, both end
10 portions 305, an ON/OFF button 306, an electric power line 307, a temperature display window 308, upper and lower temperature adjustment buttons 309 and 309', acupressure knobs 310, and superconductive and far-infrared emitting material 311.

 Considering the structure of the heat therapy device 301 according to the present invention in detail, it is provided at its upper surface with a plurality of the
15 upwardly-protruded acupressure knobs 310, and each of the acupressure knobs 310 is attached with the superconductive and far-infrared emitting material 311. The middle portion 302 of the heat therapy device 301 is indented, and the both side portions 305 thereof are curved upwardly at a constant angle to allow them to come into close contact with certain regions, especially, the back or abdomen, of the
20 patient.

 The handles 303 and 304 are formed at the upper ends of both side surfaces of the heat therapy device 301, respectively. The digital temperature display window 308 is installed at one side of the upper surface of the heat therapy device 301, and the upper and lower temperature adjustment buttons 309 and 309' are

installed at one side of the temperature display window 308.

The ON/OFF button 306, of toggle type, is provided between the upper and lower temperature adjustment buttons 309 and 309', and the electric power line 307 is drawn from one side surface of the heat therapy device 301 under one of the handles 303.

Now, the method of using the present invention constructed as stated above is described. First, the electric power line 307 is connected to a power supply, and then the temperature of the heat therapy device 301 is appropriately adjusted using the temperature adjustment buttons 309 and 309'. After that, as the patient brings the heat therapy device 301 into contact with aching parts of the body while gripping the handles 303 and 304, the acupressure knobs 310 come into close contact with corresponding acupuncture points of the body, thereby applying acupressure and thermal treatment to the body.

In operation, by virtue of the superconductive and far-infrared emitting material 311 attached in the respective acupressure knobs 310, a heat generating time of the acupressure knobs 310 is reduced and a large amount of far-infrared rays is emitted, thereby increasing a healing effect thereof.

Figs. 5 to 14 are views illustrating a heat therapy system in accordance with the present invention. As shown in Figs. 5 to 14, the heat therapy system in accordance with the present invention, designated as a reference numeral 400, comprises connectors 1, upper and lower timing belts 2 and 2', heat therapy devices 3, 4, 110, 110', 211 and 211', upper rails 10a and 10b, lower rails 10'a and 10'b, auxiliary rails 11, 206 and 206', screw holes 12, 14, 133 and 133', screws 13, 137, 138, 204 and 210, perforated holes 105, 106, 139 and 205, curved rail plates 15,

carriers 100 and 100', a body 101, a coupling groove 102, screw bores 103, 202 and 209, hinges 104 and 104', coupling portions 107 and 112, link bars 108 and 108', rollers 109, 109', 113 and 201, a protrusion 111, a bracket 200, a T-shaped groove 203, a T-shaped insertion member 208, a first tensile force adjustor 130, a second
5 tensile force adjustor 130', a lower tensile force adjustment plate 131, an upper tensile force adjustment plate 132, belt fastening slits 134, fixing holes 135, movement slots 136, an upper fixing plate 140, a tensile force adjustment screw 141, an upper body A, a lower body B, control boxes C and C', upper control panels D and D', motors E and E', pulleys F and F', an upper mobile unit G, a lower mobile
10 unit H and a tensile force adjustment device I. The heat therapy system 400 is completed by adding the heat therapy device 301.

Explaining the construction of the heat therapy system 400 in detail, the heat therapy system 400 comprises the upper and lower bodies A and B defining a receiving space therein, respectively. The upper and lower bodies A and B are
15 provided with the control boxes C and C' at adjacent portions thereof, which are adapted to control respective components of the upper and lower bodies A and B, respectively. The respective control boxes C and C' are connected at their upper sides to the control panels D and D', having a "⊏-shaped" plate shape, through the connectors 1. This configuration of the control panels D and D' facilitate after-
20 service of the control boxes C and C'. The upper and lower bodies A and B are provided with the motors E and E' at the center positions of the their respective lower portions, the pulleys F and F' at the opposite sides of the motors E and E', and upper and lower rails 10a, 10b, 10'a and 10'b installed between the motors E and E' and pulleys F and F', respectively. The upper and lower rails 10a, 10b, 10'a and 10'b

are arranged at both sides to correspond to the patient's spine. Between the upper and lower rails 10a, 10b, 10'a and 10'b, the timing belts 2 and 2' are positioned along a central axis therebetween in a state wherein they are directly connected to the motors E and E' and pulleys F and F', respectively. Each timing belt 2 or 2' is formed with bosses at its lower surface. The heat therapy system 400 comprises the upper and lower mobile units G and H, which are coupled with the timing belts 2 and 2', respectively, and seated on the upper and lower rails 10a, 10b, 10'a and 10'b. The upper and lower mobile units G and H are formed with a plurality of the heat therapy devices 110, 110', 211 and 211'. In addition to the heat therapy devices 110, 110', 211 and 211', other two heat therapy devices 3 and 4 are formed on the upper body A, respectively. The heat therapy devices 3 and 4 are formed at left and right sides of the upper rails 10a and 10b and adapted to apply acupressure and thermal treatment to both arms of the patient.

Each of the upper rails 10a and 10b comprises the rail 11 formed at its upper portion with a plurality of the screw holes 12, and a plurality of the detachable curved rail plates 15 formed at their upper portions with a plurality of the screw holes 14, respectively. The curved rail plates 15 are arranged at regular intervals. Through the screw holes 14 of the curved rail plates 15, screws 13 are fastened to the upper portion of the rail 11.

The upper mobile unit G comprises the carrier 100 having a tensile force adjustment device I at a central portion thereof. The carrier 100 has two pairs of the link bars 108 and 108' formed with the coupling portions 107 at respective one side. The coupling portions 107 are adapted to be coupled with the coupling portions 112 of the upper mobile unit G, respectively. Each coupling portion 112 is formed with

the upwardly extended protrusion 111 at its upper surface. The upper mobile unit G further has the heat therapy devices 110 and 110' formed with a pair of the rollers 113 at both side surfaces.

The upper carrier 100 comprises the square body 101 formed at a center
5 portion of its upper surface with the linear coupling groove 102 and a pair of the screw bores 103. The tensile force adjustment device I is coupled to the upper side of the coupling groove 102 of the body 101 and adapted to adjust a tensile force of the timing belt 2. The body 101 is formed at both side surfaces thereof with two
10 pairs of hinges 104 and 104'. Each of the link bars 108 and 108' is formed at both end portions with the perforated holes 105 and 106, and at its one end with the coupling portion 107. One of the perforated holes 106 is formed at the coupling
portion 107, and the other perforated hole 105 is used for insertion of the hinge 104 or 104'. The respective link bars 108 and 108' are formed with the rollers 109 and 109' at opposite outer sides thereof. The rollers 109 and 109' are adapted to be
15 coupled around the respective hinges 104 and 104', respectively.

The tensile force adjustment device I comprises the first tensile force
adjustor 130 formed at one side of the body 101, and the second tensile force
adjustor 130' formed at the other side of the body 101. The second tensile force
adjustor 130' has the same structure as that of the first tensile force adjustor 130.
20 In addition, the tensile force adjustment device I comprises the tensile force
adjustment screw 141 fastened into the screw holes 133 and 133' formed at the first
and second tensile force adjustors 130 and 130' and adapted to adjust a tensile
force of the timing belt 2.

The first tensile force adjustor 130 is provided with the lower tensile force

adjustment plate 131, and the upper tensile force adjustment plate 132. The lower
tensile force adjustment plate 131 is coupled to one side of the upper center portion
of the square body 101. The upper tensile force adjustment plate 132 is extended
upwardly from one edge of the lower tensile force adjustment plate 131 and formed
5 with the tensile force adjustment screw hole 133. The lower tensile force
adjustment plate 131 is formed at one side of the upper center portion thereof with
the belt fastening slits 134, which are adapted to fasten one of the timing belts 2. A
plurality of the fixing holes 135 are formed at both sides of the belt fastening slits
134, and the movement slots 136 are formed adjacent to the fixing holes 135. The
10 movement slots 136, especially, are arranged to correspond with a pair of the screw
bores 103 formed at the body 101, thereby allowing the screw 137 to be fastened
therethrough. The first tensile force adjustor 130 is also provided with the upper
fixing plate 140 for preventing secession of the timing belt 2. The upper fixing plate
140 is formed with a plurality of the perforated holes 139 for allowing the screws 138
15 to be fastened to the fixing holes 135 therethrough.

By fastening or unfastening the tensile force adjustment screw 141, coupled
into the screw holes 133 and 133' formed at the first and second tensile force
adjustors 130 and 130', the respective lower tensile force adjustment plates 131 and
131' of the first and second tensile force adjustors 130 and 130' are moved in
20 leftward and rightward directions, thereby adjusting the tensile force of the timing belt
2.

Meanwhile, the lower mobile unit H comprises the carrier 100' having the
same structure as that of the carrier 100 of the upper mobile unit G, and a
rectangular bracket 200 having upwardly-protruded portions of a certain length.

The upwardly-protruded portions are coupled with the coupling portions 107 formed at the respective link bars 108 of the carrier 100', respectively. The bracket 200 is formed at the lower surface thereof with a pair of the rollers 201, and at both sides of the upper surface thereof with a plurality of the screw bores 202 linearly arranged.

5 The rails 206 and 206', having a "┐-shaped" cross section, are coupled to the upper side of the screw bores 202 to form a T-shaped groove 203. Each rail 206 or 206' is formed with the perforated holes 205 for allowing screws 204 to be fastened to the screw bores 202 therethrough. The T-shaped insertion member 208 is fitted into the T-shaped groove 203 defined between the rails 206 and 206'. The T-shaped

10 insertion member 208 is formed with a plurality of the bores 207 linearly arranged along a central axis thereof. The lower mobile unit H is further provided with the heat therapy devices 211 and 211' disposed above the T-shaped groove 203. The heat therapy device 211 and 211' are formed with a plurality of the screw bores 209 corresponding to the bores 207, thereby allowing the screws 210 to be fastened

15 therethrough.

According to the construction of the heat therapy system 400 as stated above, one mobile unit, adapted to horizontally reciprocate by the driving of the motor, is installed with a plurality of the heat therapy devices. The carrier 100, coupled with the timing belt 2, linearly reciprocates along the upper rail 11 by the

20 driving of the motor E, and the heat therapy devices 110 and 110', rotatably coupled to the link bars 108 and 108' of the carrier 100, move in a vertical direction as it pass over the curved rail plates 15. That is to say, the heat therapy devices 110 and 100', coupled to the carrier 100, horizontally reciprocate, thereby applying acupressure and thermal treatment to the acupuncture points around the spine of the

patient.

In addition, the operation of the lower mobile unit H formed at the lower body B is described. In the same manner as the carrier 100 of the upper body A, the carrier 100', coupled with the timing belt 2', linearly reciprocates along the lower rails 10'a and 10'b by the driving of the motor E', and the heat therapy devices 211 and 211', coupled to the rails 206 and 206', move in leftward and rightward directions according to the leftward and rightward movements of the lower body of the patient. As stated above, the rails 206 and 206' define the T-shaped groove 203 therebetween, and the T-shaped groove 203 is formed above the bracket 200 rotatably coupled to the link bars 108 of the carrier 100'.

In operation, the heat therapy devices 211 and 211' move in leftward and rightward directions according to the lower body of the patient while horizontally reciprocating by the motor E', thereby effectively applying acupressure and thermal treatment to the lower body of the patient.

Each of the heat therapy devices 110 and 110' installed on the upper mobile unit G and heat therapy device 211 and 211' installed on the lower mobile units H is provided at its upper surface with a plurality of upwardly-protruded acupressure knobs 310, which are attached with the superconductive and far-infrared emitting material 311, respectively. In addition, the respective heat therapy devices 110, 110', 211 and 211' are curved upwardly at a constant angle to allow them to come into close contact with the body, especially the back or abdomen, of the patient. This maximizes a far-infrared emission effect and enables the heat therapy devices to more closely contact the patient's body, thereby improving a healing effect thereof.

Each of the heat therapy devices 3 and 4 installed at the right and left sides

of the upper rails 10a and 10b is provided at its upper surface with a plurality of upwardly-protruded acupressure knobs 310, which are attached with the superconductive and far-infrared emitting material 311, respectively. In addition, the heat therapy devices 3 and 4 are curved upwardly at a constant angle to allow them to come into close contact with the body, especially the back or abdomen, of the patient. This maximizes a far-infrared emission effect and enables the heat therapy devices to more closely contact the patient's body, thereby improving a healing effect thereof.

As apparent from the above description, since the plural curved rail plates 15 are adapted to be selectively attached or detached to or from the upper surfaces of the upper rails 10a and 10b, it is possible to adjust the strength of acupressure and thermal treatment according to the different shape and aching parts of the patient's body. As stated above, the upper mobile unit G is adapted to move in a vertical direction according to the curved rail plates 15 and reciprocate linearly along the rail 11 by the motor E, and the heat therapy devices 110 and 110' are coupled to the upper mobile unit G. According to the present invention, the heat therapy devices 110 and 110' are constructed to achieve a maximum height with a minimum volume. This prevents a thermal treatment effect of the devices from deteriorating due to the different body shapes of patients, as well as ensuring the smooth operation thereof. Further, according to the present invention, the lower mobile unit H, adapted to linearly reciprocate along the lower rails 10'a and 10'b by the motor E', is formed at its upper surface with a pair of the heat therapy devices 211 and 211', which are adapted to move in leftward and rightward directions according to the movements of the patient. This prevents the

deterioration of a thermal treatment effect of the devices due to the movements of the lower body. Furthermore, by virtue of the "⌋-shaped" upper control panels D and D', provided on the upper side of the control boxes C and C' and constructed into a swing type, the control boxes C and C' can be easily repaired without
5 disassembling the upper and lower bodies A and B.

The heat therapy device of the present invention can apply acupressure and thermal treatment to aching parts of the patient. Further, by virtue of the superconductive and far-infrared emitting material 311 attached in the respective acupressure knobs 310, it is possible to reduce a heat generating time of the
10 acupressure knobs and to emit a large amount of far-infrared rays, thereby enhancing a healing effect thereof.

The heat therapy device 301 is configured so that the both end portions thereof are curved upwardly at a certain angle, thereby enabling it to be widely applied on the entire body of the patient, unlike any conventional heat therapy
15 systems.

Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims.